ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT, MAYO, IRELAND.

Mr. TINKLER, Architect.

ERRIS FISHING SETTLEMENT, MAYO. IRELAND.

SIX VIEWS OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF ROME.

Six large views of the antiquities of Rome, carefully drawn on stone by Mr. T. C. Tinkler, architect, from sketches made by himself on the spot, have been published * in aid of the funds of the Fishing and Industrial Settlement for Boys, at Belmullet, Mayo, Ireland. The subjects are the Forum of Nerva, where

> ——"In many a heap the ground
> Heaves, as though Ruin, in a frantic mood,
> Had done his utmost;"

the Temple of Antoninus Pius and Faustina; the Arch of Constantine; the Temple of Jupiter Stator (?); and the Coliseum, "a noble wreck in ruinous perfection." The cheapness of the work, and the goodness of the object should ensure for these prints such a sale as will aid the funds now being raised, which are intended for the erection of a building capable of receiving 100 boys, to serve as a training-school, curing-house, workshops for boat-building, &c. Annexed we give a view of the intended settlement.

CHANCELS IN EARLY CHURCHES.

Sir,—I have no wish either to fight for Dr. Wiseman or to make your columns the arena of ecclesiastical disputation, but, as you have permitted Mr. Elliott on two occasions (see Nos. 374, 415) to make assertions relative to early church arrangements, which differ almost diametrically from the opinions of the majority of writers on the subject, I may, perhaps, crave your permission to beg of that gentleman to favour your readers with a brief statement of the authorities from which he deduces, and the arguments by which he substantiates, his opinions; as, if he can prove his points, he will be undeceiving those who have been led to entertain contrary views, or, if he fail, he will be removing any erroneous impressions which his, as yet, unsupported assertions may have produced.

The two points of which the *onus probandi* lies with Mr. Elliott are: First—that the chancel in early times was not screened, or, at the least, had only a low rail, and that merely to prevent persons stepping inadvertently from an elevated platform, not from any idea of sanctity; secondly—that the altar or communion-table did not stand within this space, but "in the midst of the congregation."

The received opinion is, I believe, the contrary of both of these, being, first, that the chancel was inclosed by a screen (whether high or low may be an open question), rather from an idea of the sanctity of the services to which it was devoted than from mere convenience, though probably from both reasons; secondly, that the altar or communion-table invariably stood within this inclosure. S.

* At the Office of the Committee, 32, Sackville-street, London.

BODLEY'S REGISTERED REVOLVING AND SLIDING WINDOW-SASH.

We have seen a rough model of an arrangement, devised by a working man, George Bodley, for preventing the necessity for workmen and servants risking their lives, as heretofore, in painting, glazing, or cleaning windows. The sash, which is hung in the usual way, is ripped down on each side flush with the face of the mitred bead, and is hung on a pivot to the slip on each side thus cut off, so that the sash can revolve, either to afford extra ventilation, allow the passage of furniture, or admit of being cleaned. When not required to revolve, a tongue of hard wood or metal is slipped down a groove formed in the side of the sash and of the slip cut off, which holds the two together, keeps out the weather, and enables the sash to slide up and down in the usual way. He proposes to alter old windows for a few shillings, and we trust that the opportunity will be afforded him of testing his plan on a large scale.

THE DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS NORTH OF THE THAMES.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.

On the 31st ult. the following report, by Mr. Forster, on the drainage of the Metropolis north of the Thames was brought before a Special Court:—

"In devising a plan of drainage for the northern portion of the metropolis, in accordance with instructions, and also in conformity with those principles by which I was guided in laying down the plan for the interception of the sewage of the southern side of the Thames, the district appears to divide itself into two separate areas, for which different means require to be adopted,—viz.:

1. The interception of the drainage of that district, which, from its elevation above the level of the outlet is capable of having its sewage and rainfall carried off by gravitation.

2. The interception of the drainage of that district which, from its low-lying position, will require its sewage, and in most localities its rainfall, to be lifted by steam-power to a proper level for discharge.

These two districts are indicated upon the general map (attached thereto) by distinctive colours.

The district for natural drainage is tinted red, its area being about 25¼ square miles.

The district for artificial drainage is tinted blue, its area being about 16¼ square miles.

In the two small tracts coloured dark blue,—viz., the southern part of the Isle of Dogs, and a narrow tract on the west side of the river Lea, it is intended to allow the rainfall to run into the Thames and the Lea respectively. The area of these two tracts amounts together to 1¾ square miles.

	Rainfall, Square Miles.	Sewage, Square Miles.
The total area, therefore, proposed to be drained by natural outfall from the district coloured red will be about	25¼	25¼
The total area proposed to be drained by the application of steam power from the district coloured blue will be about	14¼	16¼
	39¾	41¾

It will be observed, that the district lying to the south-west of the portions tinted red and blue upon the general plan is not included in the foregoing calculations of area, although it contains a portion of the Counters Creek, and the Fulham and Hammersmith districts, the total area of which is about 16 square miles. Of this area but a very small portion is at present built upon, and probably if one-half, or 8 square miles, be estimated as requiring the provision of means for interception of the sewage and rainfall, it will include an area which may not be built upon and populated for the next half century. I have not, therefore, deemed it needful to provide in my plan for the interception of the sewage and rainfall of a larger area than 8 square miles.

An additional reason for not doing so is that the establishment of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company's works is in the heart of the district, which is eminently adapted for the application of sewage water as a manure, and affords grounds for belief that the whole of the sewage produced in the district may be profitably applied, and that the interception of the sewage even of the eight square miles may not be rendered necessary, although to guard against contingencies I have provided for that area in calculating the sizes of the main low level line.

In the event, therefore, of the sewage not being applied as expected, it may be lifted and discharged, with the rest of the northern sew-

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